The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single Copy 8 annas.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(With immediate dispatch.)

THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, Carnaghan, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's screw Steam-ship CHINA, (2010 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 29th August, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th August 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office by noon of the 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Remington*, A. Pearson, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Pearson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
18th August 1863. Agents for Captain and Owners.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Baron Renfrew*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their goods, otherwise they will be landed as they come to hand at the expence and risk of those concerned.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 19th August 1863. Agents for Captain Rees and Owners.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—An Airy and COMMODIOUS HOUSE on Malabar Hill, just vacated by Mr. Henry De Cleon. For particulars apply on the premises to
JEWANJEE MANECKJEE.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 906 acres of land in Coos, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark smiel-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Rent is moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

Board of Directors.

Hon'ble ARTHUR, J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKUR, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

THE BANK WILL BE OPENED on the 1st proximo, for the transaction of local Banking business in all its branches.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Chairman.
Bombay, 12th August 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

Cash Credits.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do. 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand		1s. 11½d.	do.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 12th June 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 17th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

Paid-up-Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,591,000 (£343,640.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also of the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0d.	per Rupee
	3 Do. Do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
	On Demand	1s.	11½d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs.		2-36 cts.		,,
	3 Do. Do. ,,	2-53	,,	,,
	On Demand..... ,,	2-50	,,	,,

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discount, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th July 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 each.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DARNELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

London.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
Scotland .....The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.		
,, ,, ,, ,,	4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
,, ,, ,, ,,	3	do.	1s 11¾d.	do.	
,, ,, ,, ,,	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
,, ,, ,, ,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
,, ,, ,, ,,	On Scotland do.				
On Ireland	On demand ..1s. 11¾d.			do.	

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a still is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. R. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office.....London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)

Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, On demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes		1s. 11¾d.	do.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider entitled to this privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondees should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra and U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Parties are requested to address their Orders to the Head Office without charge.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where consignments can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondees payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MacCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay 17th June 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Cash Credits.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, and 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do,	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6	do.	do.

Commission

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.	
,, 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, On demand		.....		
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland	do.	.....		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...				

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 17th June 1863. R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.		per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.		,,
3 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.		,,
2 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.		,,
1 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.		,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at	1s. 11¾d.		,,

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.		0d. per Rupee.	
,, 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, on Demand		.....		
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	.....		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight			1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.			1s. 11½.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR, *Third Edition*, by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Price R. 1.10.

Contents.—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange*, Rupees into Pounds: (from 1s. 5d. to 2s. 6½. per Rupee); pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100\$; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d. per dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling at ditto; Commission or Island Exchange from ¼ to 10 per cent.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the letter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

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Commercial.

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Monday, 24th August 1863.

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„ (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18.

(PRICES CURRENT (22nd August 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	488 to 490
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„	485 to 486
New Bhownagur, (ready.)	„	466 to 467
New Oomrawtee	„	445 to 460
New Compta	„	460 to 462
New Dharwar Sawginned	„	545 to 550
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	440 to 445
New Veerwal	„	445 to 450
New Khandeish	„	425 to 430
New Pomtchee	„	450 to 455
New Accote	„	460 to 465
New Mangalore	„	450 to 452
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,605.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-14 to 7 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	7-1 to 7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„	32 to 33 / 37 to 38
Niger	„	25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Aug. 23	Jeddo (s)	Browne	Suez 12 and Aden 17 Aug.
	Dalhousie (s)	Morland	Karrachee 20 Aug
	Behar (s)	Dundas	Hongkong 29 July Singapore 7 Penang 9 and Galle 13 August.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Aug. 22	England	Robson	Liverpool.
	Sir John Lawrence	Sinclair	Calcutta.
	Neroa (s)	Baine	Aden.
	Dragoon	Moller	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Dalhousie*, from Karrachee.—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Matchett; Dr. and Mrs. Blane, and child; Dr Lawrence; Mr. Pottinger, Mr. Clay; and several natives.

Per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, from Hongkong, &c.—Ensign Mayne, 109th Regt.; Mr. B. Nasserwanjee, and servant; Revd. and Mrs. Ryaell; Miss Fraser; Mr. Macintosh; and two natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *England*, to Liverpool.—Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Simson, and two children.

Per Ship *Dragoon*, to Calcutta.—Mr. McCormick.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—57 packages Coffee, 85¼ cwt., Mooljee Jewraz; 307 pieces E. Teeth, 30 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs., Chooneelall Dulcharam.

For Liverpool.

British India.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Dhurumsy Khatesy; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 65 bales Cotton, 227¼ cwt., Dhurmsy Virjee; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Runchore Megjee; 35 bales Cotton, 123¾ cwt., Dhurumsy Khatesy.

John Lyon.—78 bales Cotton, 273 cwt, Jairam Visram.

Star of Brunswick.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Gungadhur Cooverjee; 20 bales Cuskus Root, 50 cwt., 23 bales Coir Yarn, 57½ cwt., Venayeckrow Ramchunder and Co.

Flooting Light.—1 bale Cotton, 3¼ cwt., Wallace and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsjee Lungra.

Contest.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee.

Zobeida.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Gungadhur Cooverjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Maldon.—29 bales Wool, 60 cwt., 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Doongersy Toolsidass and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., B. H. Canas.

Duke of New Castle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Manock Bhimjee.

Negotiator.—18 bales Cotton, 63 cwt., Dewjee Woomersy.

Glen Maiden.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Canas.

Gutenera.—475 bundles Linseed, 237½ cwt., 25 bundles Surasseed, 12½ cwt., Chuturbhuz Nursy.

For Suez.

Steamer *Orissa.*—20 cases Sundries, James Dickson.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *China.*—2 cases Sundries, Ewart Latham and Co.; 1 case Wearing Apparels, Bomonjee Manockjee Punthukee.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Aug. 19, announced the arrivals of the *Hindostan*, Remsdonk, from Bordeaux 4th May; *Baltic*, *Countess of Elgin*, *Red Jacket*, *Glenroy*, and *Pride of England*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 15, P. and O. S. N. Company's Steam Ship *Nemesis*, J. S. Castle, from Calcutta 9th August.

Do. Steamer *Erymanthe* Macaire, from Galle 12th and Pondicherry 14th August.

DEPARTURES.—August 15, Steamer *Erymanthe*, Macaire, to Calcutta.

Do. P. and O. S. N. Company's Screw Steamer *Nemesis*, Castle, to Galle, Aden and Suez.

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 22.

Weir, Captain A., 6th L. Dragoons, on duty, to England.
Cotes, Captain, 7/21 R. A., on medical certificate, to England.
Beach, Captain G. O., Invalids on furlough, to England.
Wray, Lieut. Colonel E., R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.
AUGUST 23.
Pottinger, Colonel J., Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 23RD, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Co.mmittee, of which Captain DeVitre, 103rd Regiment, is President, will re-assemble on Monday the 24th instant, at the same time and place for the same purpose.
3. The Native Garrison Court Martial, of which Lieut. Newport, 18th Regiment N. I., is President, is dissolved.
4. The Garrison Court Martial, of which Major Kempt, 103rd Regiment, is President, is adjourned till Monday next, when it will re-assemble at the same time and place.

Bombay, Sunday, 23rd August 1863.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd August 1863.

Mr. Leishman, of the *Berenice*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel from the 27th June 1863.

The attention of the Surgeons of the vessels of the Bombay Marine, is called to general order dated the 10th instant, calling for estimate which should be complied with without any further delay.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Spring Gardens, Hongkong, on the 15th July, the wife of Captain Somes Farr, of a daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 13th July, Mrs. Henry Tudor Davies, of a son.

At Beanecgard, on the 27th July, the wife of John Walden Morice, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the Union Chapel, Hongkong, on the 15th July, by the father of the Bride, Richard Fenn, Hawke of H.M. Dockyard, to Mary Isabella second daughter of the Revd. James Legge, D.D.

DEATHS.

At Sydney, N. S. Wales, on the 12th July, Amelia, the beloved wife of Mr. John Evans, and daughter of Mr. John Henderson of Bombay, in the 37th year of her age.

At Shanghai, on the 18th July, E. Boulanger,
Of Cholera at Kiukiang, on the 14th July, J. T. Elliott, of the firm of Messrs. Dent & Co.

At Head Quarters House, Hongkong, on the 11th July, Elizabeth, wife of Major Miller, 67th Regiment, aged 26.

On the 6th July, at Hongkong, on Board the American Ship *Contest*, Watkins Williams, aged 19.

On the 8th July, at the Gaol, Robert, late Warden.

On the 12th July, at Whampoa, Mr. John Mcleod, Superintendent Engineer, J. C. Couper & Co.

Drowned on the 19th July, whilst bathing in Canton River, George Fenwick, Esq.

At Shanghai, on the 12th July, Lucy E. the wife of Captain Roswell F. Ashbey, of the American barque *Lucy E. Ashbey*.

At Shanghai, on the 13th July, H. Tudor Davies, Esq., Commissioner of Customs.

On the 22nd July, on board the Ship *Tcherevaya*, P. F. Ducat, late Commander.

At Hongkong, on the 20th July, Etelvina Roza, the third daughter of Mr. M. d'Aquino, aged 21 years.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

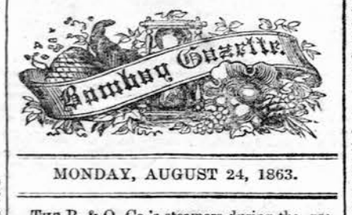
List of Undelivered Messages on the 22nd August.

From Surat to Thukur Morarjee Bhagoo, Rawul Pindee to Jamsetjee Merwanjee, Hydrabad, Sind to Mangmull vuilud Chultamaull, Cochin to Asthichund Dattrainsee Musjeed, Indore to Poornmull Sookdial, Mallingaum to Captain Milford, Calangapatam to MacCormick, Esq., Agent to Diving Company, Kamptee through Nagpore to Messrs. Robert, Mhow to Lieut. Stevenson, Inniskilling Dragoons.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 17	KURRACHEE	Aug. 19
AGRA	Aug 17	LAHORE	Aug. 12
ALLAHABAD	Aug 15	LONDON	Aug. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 5
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Aug. 17
BANGALORE	Aug. 14	MALTA	June 29
COCHIN	Aug. 5	MEERUT	Aug 15
CALCUTTA	Aug. 13	OUDH	Aug 15
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	Aug 12
CEYLON	Aug 18	PENANG	Aug 9
DELHI	Aug 15	RANGOON	Aug 8
FRANCE	July 21	SUEZ	Aug 12
HONGKONG	July 29	SINGAPORE	Aug 7

THE



MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1863.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamers during the present monsoon have been making splendid passages. Only a month ago the steamer *Benares* which arrived here on the 23rd July brought the mail of the London date of 3rd July to Bombay on the morning of 23rd idem in nineteen days and eleven hours, which was then the quickest passage known. The following mail brought by the *Salsette* would have been at least as soon, possibly sooner, but for the unlucky accident to her screw, and as it was, owing to her fine sailing qualities, she arrived only a day later than the high standard these steamers had on more than one occasion previously reached.

The *Jeddo*, however, has now out-done in celerity all previous passages made to Bombay, having delivered the London mail of the 3rd August here, at five o'clock yesterday morning, being nineteen days and five hours from the London, to the Bombay Post Office, and six hours quicker than the passage made by the *Benares*.

This is not the first time the *Jeddo* has made a splendid passage—she almost always does so—six months ago, at a season when quick passages are unusual, she delivered the London Mail of 3rd February in Bombay on the 23rd idem, only a few hours later than on the present occasion. And while disclaiming all invidious comparsion between the many fine steamers of the P. & O. Company with their able Commanders on the Bombay station, we should still be inclined to back the *Jeddo* under her present command and management, against any of them.

THE Bombay Government has re-published for general information the following notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, issued on the 11th instant:—

"Notice is hereby given, that all the Outstanding Treasury Bills Nos. 1 and 2, issued under Notifications Nos. 34 and 69, dated the 30th April 1859 and the 23rd August 1859 respectively, and bearing Interest at the rate of Two and a Half Pie a-day for every One Hundred Rupees, will be discharged in Cash at the General Treasuries at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, after the expiration of Three Months from the date hereof, that is to say, on the Twelfth November 1863, from which date the Interest on the said Bills will cease to accrue."

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, *3rd August* 1863.

A PANIC on the Stock Exchange, which for several days shook the city, has since the last Mail left, borne testimony to the serious nature of the Polish question. The Consols bore its brunt steadily enough, but all foreign securities trembled, and the more sensitive species collapsed in an alarming manner. It was not Russian, or Austrian, or Prussian, or French funds, that felt the force of the pressure. It told terribly on the Confederate Cotton Loan, coupled as its action was with the news of Lee's retreat and the fall of Vicksburgh. That stock ran down almost in a few hours to 20 discount. Mexican and Greek securities also bent before the breeze, and even Italian Stock began to show how weakly it was held. Why this took place, and why confidence has been already in so considerable a measure restored is more than any one can tell. It will amuse you to observe the amount of mysterious speculations that the *Times* contains on the subject. To-day, we are assured that the market is tolerably well purged of weak holders—as if weak holders were the sole cause of an otherwise unaccountable panic. But it is only last week the *Times* devoted a most eloquent and thoughtful article to demonstrate that it was the strong holders, the deep and scientific speculators who see far before the general public into the vistas of futurity, who were really agitating the market in this mysterious manner as to the question of war, in one word the men of the city and the politicians are at absolute issue about it. The city does not want war, and won't believe in war; the Politicians as firmly believe that we are not drifting, but rapidly rushing towards war. I confess I don't hold with the city. I remember well during the agitated period that preceded the war in Lombardy, the tone of the city was just the same, an obstinate incredulity in the tendency of events, whose course was clearly determined and defined from the commencement for no other end but war. The *Times*, however, takes with the city on this occasion, and is particularly careful to assure Lord Palmerston in every article it writes on the subject that so surely as he goes to war with Russia, so surely his Ministry shall fall. I am not sure that the noble lord with six months of the glorious freedom of the recess before him cares much for the threats of the *Times*. Any one knows that if the country were committed to war in the course of this autumn, the country would go through with it, and for the sake of a creditable conduct of the war would even perhaps prefer to have Lord Palmerston at the head of affairs rather than Lord Derby. As a statesman's war, it is a nice question whether it is wiser to join France and Austria in making it, or to allow France to go in and win single-handed. In the first case, it would be a very short war. Russia would find not merely the three greatest Powers in Europe combined against her, but a host of smaller ones from her neighbours, Swedden and Denmark, to her old enemy Turkey, and Italy which owes a good deal to Polish aid, only too anxious to follow in their wake. It would be a virtual coalition of Europe against her, and to such a coalition she could yield with a good grace, and at all events must yield after a short war. The terms of an alliance between the Powers would be settled before hand of course, and would bind them all to abstain from any territorial annexation whatsoever. So that France could not aspire to rectify the frontiers of the Rhine without running the risk of turning the coalition she had convoked against herself. On the other hand, if France took the whole burden of the war upon herself, she might fairly plead a claim to some compensation at the expense of Prussia, who in that case would decidedly side with Russia. You know the king in his youthful days wrote a book on the art of defeating French armies, and must be almost tired of waiting for an opportunity of putting its precepts into practice. It is said that the Emperor has unofficially communicated his views somewhat to the foregoing effect to Lord Palmerston, throwing the whole responsibility on England of deciding which way the question shall be settled. Meantime, however, the Austrian Government is taking the diplomatic lead of both Powers, with extraordinary energy. And this rather commits England. As a great Power, England can hardly shrink from steps which such a state as Austria feels bound in honour to take. That the three Powers are at present diplomatically agreed, I believe there is no doubt, and that their agreement is expressed in the form of a collective note addressed to the Russian Government. But I am told the representatives of Russia here and in Paris do not hesitate to say that the answers of Russia to the collective note will only be identical with his answer to the separate notes, if possible, a shade more insolent. They say it is impossible that Russia can concede to such demands in a matter of her interior Government at the bidding of any foreign power, that the whole Russian system would crumple assunder, if they did, that they know war was meant by France at least from the first, and that the sooner it comes the better, and there they explain the tone of the replies of Prince Gortschakoff, the ablest diplomatic papers I certainly have read for many a day, but of a refined insolence worthy of Talleyroid himself.

I suppose the news of the tremendous collapse of the Confederates has not lost its power of shocking the human nerves by travelling so far as Bombay, of all the *bouleversements* of this marvellous war this assuredly is the most astounding. When Lee crossed the Potomac you remember the only question was whether it was Baltimore or Washington or Philadelphia he meant to capture. There was no intention of raising Maryland or taking Harper's Ferry, such as enabled him to take with a good grace his former repulse at Antietam. No one imagined that Hooker's army could stop him. In fact Hooker's army hung feebly on by the Potomac, and all Pennsylvania even remote New York was paralyzed with terror. Suddenly *Deus ex Machina*, General Meade, a Papist half-Spaniard, half-Irishman, is shot into Hooker's place (who, it is said, has done nothing but drink brandy since the battle of Chancellorsville) and this Meade, so utterly unknown that there was not a photograph of him in existence, marches the despised Potomac army right into Lee's teeth, stops his advance, and so maims his army that there is absolutely nothing left for him but to beat as speedy a retreat as he can back to old Virginia. There is no doubt whatever this is a most serious blow to the Southern cause, and leaves the war free course for at least another year. But coupled as it is with the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson and the defeat of Johnson and retreat of Morgan, it may be doubted whether the Confederate cause ever was at so low an ebb, of course no one here believes in their subjugation, but an indefinite prolongation of the war seems but too possible.

You will see by the journals and magazines with what universal acclamation the Indian Budget has been received. Sir Charles Wood unfolded it in the last days of the Session to a select circle of about twenty members, half of whom slept through the statement. But the public applause is really loud and deep, and was well expressed in the passage of the Queen's speech, which recorded it as one of the most gratifying events of the Session.

We learn that the Greeks are looking out anxiously for the arrival of their Juvenile Sovereign, who is to leave Copenhagen as soon as the matter of the Ionian Islands shall have been finally decided. There is a story current, that King George encountered King Otho lately in the Agricultural Department of the Exhibition at Hamburg. The fortunate boy is said to have been much disconcerted. Among all the "Monarchs retired from business," who at present enjoy their leisure in Europe, not one is less to be commiserated than the ex-King of Greece, and probably if the meeting really did take place, it was with little of the sour-grapes sentiment that he contemplated the prospects of his youthful successor. The new broom will have plenty of opportunity for clean sweeping; and serious difficulties are apprehended in dealing with the disproportionate, and unruly army which has been keeping up disturbances, and paralysing the efforts of the national assembly. King George will pass through London, which in its present deserted and desolate aspect, will probably impress him very differently to the first time he visited our capital, on the occasion of the entry of his sister, the Princess Alexandra. The French Court is divided at present, a portion being with the Emperor at Vichy, and a portion with the Empress at St. Cloud. The Emperor has been devoting much time to his literary labours. The "Life of Cæsar," is almost ready for publication. The death of the Duke of Hamilton cast a temporary and decorous gloom over the festivities at Fontainebleau, and prevented the Empress joining in the dancing at the soldier's ball at Vichy, a deprivation which is lamented by the journals, with a solemnity at once amusing, and worthy of the occasion. The quarrel between the Empress and Prince Jerome Napoleon is at an end for the present, and the peace is no doubt intensified by the absence of his Imperial Highness, who has gone to Switzerland it is said with the intention of awaiting the arrival their of Langiewicz, whose claim to reside on Swiss territory, has found acceptance with the Austrian Reichsrath, by a considerable majority. The dullness of the season in Paris, is somewhat alleviated by the public excitement on the discovery of the remains of the famous Jacobin convent, of which all trace had disappeared since 1810. Recent excavations in the Rue St. Hyacinthe have brought the garden, the cemetery, and three lofty archways to light. As the subsoil of the enclosures will have to be thoroughly dug up, many memorials of its former tenancy, sepulchral or conventual are counted on. The inexhaustible Alexandre Dumas has written a new piece entitled *L'amides Femmes*, which is to be played at the *Gymnase*.

Your readers will find mention in all the papers which will reach them by this mail, of the terrible occurrence at Aston Park, which resulted in the death of the tight-rope performer, known as Madame Geneviere. The event is sufficiently sad, but it has excited a general feeling of horror, shame and disgust, more than commensurate with the melancholy nature of the incident. It offers frightful evidence of the callousness, the coarseness, and the brutality of certain classes in England, and those, not the lowest, but the lower middle classes, the small tradesmen, and "well to do" people who pass with superficial observers for "respectable." The continuance of the festivities after the awful death of the poor woman before the eyes of the gaping thousands, bespeaks something more than rotten at the core of our boasted civilisation. The occurrence has called forth rebuke and remonstrance on the part of the Queen, who has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Birmingham, through Her Majesty's Secretary, Colonel Phipps, in which she expresses the indignation and sorrow with which she regards the conduct of the Aston Park revellers in particular, and all exhibitions of the kind, generally. It is to be hoped that this unprecedented, but most admirable proceeding on Her Majesty's part may have a salutary effect; and that the disgrace which rests upon the English nation may cease. This poor creature is the third who has been sacrificed within a year, to the taste for "sensation" spectacles.

Among subjects of cheerfulness, and congratulation we have to reckon the harvest prospects in Ireland. After a season of such genial weather as has not been experienced for many years, the labours of the harvest have commenced, a full month earlier than usual. In the vicinity of Dublin the reapers are busy, gathering in wheat and oats, and all throughout the country the crops are in a flourishing condition. No apprehension is expressed for the potato crop, nor is there any anxiety to get it off their hands, on the part of the country farmers. Emigration is going on vigorously, but a "good year" will do much towards enabling the people to remain in their old land, rather than leave it to supply food for Confederate powder.

Literature pays its usual deference to the apropos, and with the season of the moors and the mountains, books for the sportsman and the tourist are making their appearance in goodly numbers. Mr. Charles Allston Collins undertakes to teach his wearied fellow-creatures, "how to enjoy a holiday," and relates, under the title, "A Cruise upon Wheels," his own wanderings in remote places, and especially on the deserted Post-roads of France. Mr. Galton also teaches the "Art of Travel," with all the skill of experience, and all the zest of a lover of travelling. His book is a truly delightful one, and his instructions about the shifts and contrivances useful in wild countries, are invaluable, even to readers who have not a chance of getting there. Professor Tyndal does not disappoint us this year by silence, he wrote a charming Alpine volume from his scientific and graphic pen. Eastern travel is not misrepresented. Mr. Fortune's "Japan" has reached its third edition, and a work of somewhat similar character and interest "travels in Peru and India, for the purpose of collecting chinchona plants, and introducing bark into India" is attracting much notice. Captain Blabiston has published an account of his expedition.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS of August 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, Captain E. G. B. Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at half-past five, having made the shortest passage on record; the mails being landed in Bombay 19 days and 5 hours after their departure from England. The *Jeddo* left Suez on the 12th instant, at 2-20 A.M., arrived at Aden on the 17th, at 7-55 A.M., and left for Bombay at 2-10 P.M., on the same day. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Marseilles.—Mr. C. Peile, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. C. McKay, Dr. Cowan and Captain Waymouth and Lady.

From Southampton.—Dr. Aitcheson and lady, Miss J. Bell, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. J. L. Burleigh, Dr. R. C. Tanner, Messrs. A. Oliver, R. Punch, J. Rowland, R. J. Cooke, W. Little, Mr. McNeill, J. Ingram, J. Windham, S. Astte, Jos. Lumsden, Thomas Simpson, D. Cunningham, W. Dearden, F. Kirkman, Mrs. Low, E. Larten, H. Thomas, H. Ainsworth, S. Hodgkinson, Ann Higgs, J. Scriven, Geo. Fogg, Geo. Walker, Geo. Wood, M. McIntosh, J. Weeks, C. Stockling, S. Freeman, and H. Titgen, 3 native men servants and 7 ayahs.

From Suez.—Messrs. Cursetjee Jehangeer, Dossabhoy Framjee, Cursetjee Pestonjee, and servant, Major Trower's ayah, Messrs. J. Miller, F. Wiltshire, and Capt. Angove's servant.

From Aden.—Capt. Medhurst, Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Sorabjee Pestonjee, Eduljee Cursetjee, Sorabjee Muncherjee and 2 children, and one European non-commissioned rank and file.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail, August* 3.)

There has been more fighting in New York between the military and the mob; but order has now been restored. The Government have resolved to enforce the draft.

General Meade has crossed the Potomac in pursuit of General Lee; but there are rumours of the latter contemplating another advance into Maryland.

General Johnston has been attacked at Jackson by a portion of Grant's army under General Sherman. After some day fighting, Johnston evacuated the place, and retreated eastward.

Rosencranz has advanced to Rome, Georgia. Bragg is said to be endeavouring to effect a junction with Johnston.

The Confederate General Morgan's raid into Ohio has ended in the capture of nearly the whole of his force.

The operations against Charleston are still going on. The siege is expected to be a very protracted one. The Confederates assert that the city will be defended street by street.

President Davis has ordered all males between 18 and 45 to repair to the conscript camp.

No further progress appears to have been made in the negotiations on the Polish question. A pamphlet, said to be a semtofficial manifesto, has appeared in Paris, which threatens war to Russia and menaces Prussia. Several victories of the insurgents over the Russian troops are reported.

The Mexican army is said to be hovering around Mexico in detachments. General Forey is occupied in forming a Provisional Government.

Parliament was prorogued by royal commission on the 28th July. The royal speech expressed satisfaction at the growing prosperity of India.

Paymaster Smales has received a free pardon from the Queen, but he is not to be reappointed to the paymastership of the 6th Dragoons.

Mr. Monckton Milnes is to be raised to the peerage as Baron Houghton, and Colonel H. White as Baron Annaly.

Our obituary for the week includes the names of the Marquis of Normanby, Sir Cresswell Cresswell, General Lord Downes, Sir Hugh Halkett, the Earl of Mornington, Lord Mardonald, Captain J. S. Johnson, M. P., Captain E. H. Shewell, Benagal Staff Corps, Lieut. C. J. Elliot, 11th M. N. I., and the Maharanee Jendan Kower, mother of Dhuleep Singh.

There is a fair demand for money. There has been a panic in the stock market. The Confederate Loan went down to 20 dis. It is now at 17 to 15 dis.

The price of Consols to-day is 92¾ for money, and 93 for account (Sept. 9).

Rates of Exchange: Bank's drawing rates on Calcutta, 1*s.* 11¼*d.*, and on Bombay, 1*s.* 11⅜*d.* per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool: Fair New Orleans, 24¼*d.*; fair Surat, 19*d.*; Egyptian, 21*d.* Total sales, 40,620 bales—11,890 for speculation and export. Imports, 52,141 bales. Market quiet.

Cotton Goods at Manchester: Business small. Market somewhat easier for buyers both of cloth and yarn.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The London season is at an end. Parliament has been prorogued. Her Majesty has dismissed to their several homes the members of her two Houses, and reminded them, as usual, of the important duties which they have to perform in their respective counties. And they have dispersed, or are dispersing, in a most exemplary manner, intent on the great work of recruiting their energies, after a not very exhausting, but still by no means an unproductive, session; and lesser people of all kinds are following the example. It is the time of the great autumnal exodus. The fashionable quarters of London will soon be altogether deserted, and the public offices will be vast solitudes. The weather has been unusually fine, and, therefore, provocative of rural emigration, and there are predictions from weather-wise of a continuance of bright skies, which will keep the excursionist tendencies of John Bull on the full stretch for another month or two. The only drawback is that metaphorically, as well as actually we have not an unclouded horizon, and that the political Fitzroys by no means predict a continuance of fine weather. Of course this ought to overshadow all our holiday hopes and joys; but we are bound to say that we can observe no symptoms of its taking effect in this depressing manner. In spite of what are said to be the prospects of an European war, people seem to be very happy and prosperous, and perhaps more bent on pleasure than ever. The truth is that readers at a distance, judging by what they see in the public prints, may be very much deceived with respect to the amount of national excitement produced in great Britain by the present European crisis. The number of people who expect a war is not great; the number who wish for one is still smaller. That there is considerable excitement on the subject in France, is not to be doubted. During the past week the question of a war with Russia has been uppermost there in every man's mind; but it is not so with us in England. There is a good deal of hearty and genuine sympathy with the Poles, and we would fain put an end to the miserable struggle between them and their oppressors, and to all the cruelties which disgrace it; but those who think it is our duty to resort to arms in defence of a suffering nation, and plunge our own country into all the horrors of war, are not many or influential So, on the whole, we are taking things easily and cheerfully, and going about our holiday work as though we, by no means, thought that we were on the eve of a great European convulsion.

But we must not disguise from ourselves that there is a possibility of our drifting, or rather of our being drawn, into the vortex of war. If we had to think only of the result of our own single diplomatic action, we should be tolerably confident of a peaceful issue out of our present difficulties; for we know that our Government, following in this the common desire of the nation, will do all that lies in their power to carry us safely through the crisis, and that if an appeal to arms can be honourably avoided they will avoid it. But it is the conjoint action that aggravates the difficulty and makes the danger. There may be, there doubtless are, passions and interests unknown to us, which, in the breasts of one of our allies, may be potential on the side of war.

With respect to Austria, it is only to be said that some doubts were at one time entertained as to whether her co-operation where of a very hearty and genuine character. Later appearances, however, have indicated at least a fair amount of honesty in her proceedings, and we have no reason to think that there is any latent treachery in her heart. On the whole, perhaps, it is as well that her zeal should be of a moderate and chastened character; for in France there is more of ardour and excitement than betokens well for the preservation of peace. A crisis of this kind would be nothing without a pamphlet believed to be writen under "imperial inspiration." Accordingly, we have one of the old kind, in the present conjuncture, under the litle of *The Emperor, Poland, and Europe*. It is said to be written by M. Grandguillot, who has more than once before been the exponent of the Napoleonic ideas. It says that the Emperor has no views of his own to serve; but that left to his natural impulses he would have gladly drawn the sword in defence of an oppressed and outraged nationality. He only, it is said, "reserves to himself the satisfaction of a noble duty accomplished." "Let them not at St. Petersburg," adds the brochure, which has been in every Parisian hand during the few last days, "disregard the character of the Emperor Napoleon, but let them comprehend that there are things which he cannot tolerate to be said to him and others which he cannot suffer to be done. If the Emperor Alexander be animated by the same spirit of moderation with which our Government is inspired, nothing is more simple than to declare an armistice and to cease these military preparations, which are like a menace of war, and consequently an uneasiness for Europe. But if, for a motive difficult to comprehend, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia should oppose a new refusal to the very moderate demands of the Powers, then we should be compelled once more to leave to the fate of arms and the chances of war what might be decided to-day by reason and justice." Sentences of this kind are read whith avidity in France, because they are believed to have all the force of an imperial manifesto. There is, doubtless, a strong party eager for war, and at the head of that party is the Emperor himself. His friends and admirers declare that Poland is not a means but an end; that the desires of the Emperor point to the liberation of a brave and suffering people and to nothing else. On the other hand, it is loudly declared that sympathy of this kind is merely a cloak to hide ulterior designs having for their object the aggrandizement of France and the resuscitation of the waning popularity of Napoleon the Third. That Prussia is already beginning to feel a twinge of alarm is certain. There are indications of a desire to join in the English and Austrian alliance, which are very significant at the present time. An article in a Prussian journal, supposed to express views shared by higher authorities than the writer himself, says that "the consequences which France seeks actually to draw from Poland in respect to Russia would not be spared to others in other directions." And it is contended that it is "an urgent task of Prussian policy to seek a greater association and understanding with Austria, and more particularly with England." "Russia alone," it is added, "is not by an ally altogether sufficient or altogether to be depended upon. If we persist much longer in the reserve now maintained, our position will be more and more compromised and deprived of influence, so much the more as the final object of some politicians would very well extend to the isolation of Prussia in Europe and in Germany, and placing it in a situation like that in which Austria found herself at the time of the war in Italy." It is very clear from this that whatever may be the real designs of France, Prussia is extremely suspicious of them, and anxious, therefore, to find safety in company with the Western Powers.

But what of

whether it was right that the liberties as well as the lives of that army should be less cared for than those of the army in England.

BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE-MONEY.

Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD wished to put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer relating to the distribution of the Banda and Kirwee prize-money. It had reference to the question whether that prize-money should belong to Sir George Whitlock's force, or whether the army of India was entitled to participate. The question raised considerable interest in this House, and the noble lord at the head of the Government stated that the papers should be laid on the table, and that no decision should be come to by the Government until the House had full opportunity of expressing its opinion on the subject. However, to the surprise of the agents of Sir George Whitlock's force, on the following day after that announcement papers were communicated to them conveying the decision of the Treasury as to that prize-money. The papers did not reach them till the 16th, but they were dated the 14th inst. This required explanation; and he wished to know, inasmuch as he was quite sure the noble lord did not desire to depart from the assurance he had given to the House, what course the Government proposed to adopt, and whether, notwithstanding the communication of the decision of the Treasury, a full opportunity would still be allowed to the House to express their opinion on this subject before any distribution or any final settlement was made.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the papers about to be laid on the table would show what had taken place. It was quite true that his noble friend at the head of the Government gave an assurance to the House that the matter should remain without prejudice for all practical purposes until the House had the opportunity of considering these papers. He did not think his noble friend used the expression, as far as his recollection served, that the decision of the Treasury would be kept in suspense, because that was known and avowed at the period the dicussion took place. But the pledge he gave was that that decision should come under the review of the House of Commons before it was acted upon, to afford, of course, the opportunity of intercepting or questioning that decision. With respect to that there was no misunderstanding. It was quite true that the decision of the Treasury had been made known to the parties by letter subsequent to the discussion; but subsequent to that a further letter, which would be laid on the table, was transmitted to them announcing that in consequence of what had taken place the matter was still in abeyance, and a due period would be allowed for the House to express their opinion upon it.

HERAT.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if the Government had received intelligence that Herat had been taken by Dost Mahommed's forces, if the Presians were preparing to retake it, and if Dost Mahommed were still alive?

Mr. LAYARD was understood to say there appeared to be a great deal of mystery hanging over the affairs of Herat. Some time ago the Government received a telegram stating that Herat had been taken, but since then no confirmation had been received of that statement. As to the Persians having retaken Herat, he was not aware of any steps having been adopted by the Persian Government to send troops there for that purpose. With regard to whether Dost Mahommed was dead or alive, contradictory intelligence had been received on that point.

Colonel SYKES asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the reason of the delay in signing the convention with Persia for the establishment of telegraphic communication between Khanikin and Bushire.

Mr. LAYARD said there had been no actual delay in signing the convention, but there was yet an agreement to be come to with respect to the use of the wires. There was to be a double set of wires, and there were some questions pending which he hoped would be speedily settled. When the convention had been signed it would be laid on the table. The hon. and gallant member had given notice of a motion for the production of the correspondence relating to this subject, but he trusted that that motion would be postponed.

THE LATEST ASPECT OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Monday Evening, August 3.

With two or three exceptions the military advices from America are vague and unsubstantial. The exceptions refer to the operations of the Federals in the Mississippi Valley and the dashing career of General Morgan in the State of Ohio. With regard to the first it is impossible not to see that fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson has been followed by a rapid development of Federal influence. In the first place, after a series of sanguinary combats, General Joseph Johnston has been driven from Jackson. The Federal army moving from Vicksburg in hot weather, through a country where water was scarce, lost hundreds of men from exhaustion. Crossing the Big Black River on pontoons, or the great bridge had been destroyed by the Confederates months ago, General Grant pressed on as rapidly as he could towards Jackson. East of the Big Black he found a better country, covered with promising corn crops, which had superseded cotton. The Confederates had determined to defend the passage of the Pearl river at Jackson, and that town being on the west bank, served as a *tete de pont*. It is probable that the Confederates had entrenched it; at any rate, being strongly held, it offered an obstacle which the Federals could not surmount. General Grant, therefore seems to have determined to assail the place with his cannon, while he threw his left wing over the Pearl River, and thus turned the position. Such at least was the movement greatly feared by the Confederates, and one, considering their inferior force, they could not easily prevent. It should be remarked that, according to General Grant's report, Jackson was abandoned on the night of the 16th. It could not have been earlier, because we have direct Southern advices from Jackson to the morning of that day. Contemporaneously with these actions on the Pearl river, the Federals were hard at work on the Mississippi. As Natchez, midway between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, was used as a depot for supplies sent from Texas, the Federals fell upon it, and according to General Sherman, the Federal General Ransom laid hands on 5,000 head of cattle, and a large amount of ammunition. At the same time Yazoo city, on the Yazoo river, was occupied by another Federal officer. A Federal fleet made its way into the Red river, disturbing the operations of the Confederate bands, while an uncertain report from Cincinnati tells of the capture of Little Rock by General Steele. During the period General Banks had crossed the Mississippi, intent on recovering Brashear city, on the Atchafalaya river, west of New Orleans, where a Confederate force a short time before had appeared and snapped up General Neal Dow. Thus, it will be seen, that from Cairo to New Orleans the work of securing the line of the Mississippi was going steadily on. An attempt by Confederate cavalry to assail the land communications of the Federals, in West Tennessee, had been frustrated by the Federal Colonel Hatch, and the Confederate horsemen had been driven over the Tennessee with some loss. For a long time the Confederate Texans and Arkansans will have to depend on themselves. It is not likely, however, that the Federals will be able to do more than make good the possession of what it has cost them so much to win.

Great doubt still hangs over the movements of General Bragg, but the report that he had retreated towards Atlanta remains uncontradicted. It is even said that the cavalry of Rosecrans had entered Rome, but we may remark that no report has yet been received of the Federal occupation of Chattanooga. Therefore it is still possible that this post had not been abandoned. It is indeed, said that Bragg is seeking to join Johnston, while Rosedraot contemplates a junction with Grant; but these are wild speculations, sufficiently answered by the fact that Bragg is separated from Johnston by about four hundred miles, and that Rosecrans is divided from Grant by at least a hundred more. It is moreover General Grant's business to secure the line of the Mississippi, as it is the business of Rosecrans to occupy a great line of communication between the eastern and western cotton States, secure Kentucky from incursions, and deprive the Confederates of the advantages they derived from holding East Tennessee. Bragg might, by railway, reinforce Johnston, and the presence of General Breckenridge at Jackson implies that part of the Confederate army defending the line of the Pearl river came from Bragg's force in Tennessee. If so that would help to account for Bragg's retreat. But at present we cannot look for any serious Federal movements south-east of Chattanooga, and west of the Pearl river. It may also be remarked that General Grant has nothing to do with keeping open the communications of Rosecrans with Memphis, because he has no such communications, and, if he had, General Grant could do nothing to help him to maintain them. The communications of General Rosecrans are with Nashville, and these he must protect himself. There is, of course, an indirect relation of considerable importance between the two armies, but no direct relation whatever. It is also now too late to couple the movements of Morgan with those of Rosecrans. At one time it seemed not improbable that Morgan, if he got quickly out of Indiana, might appear somewhere between Nashville and the Tennessee. But Morgan, once north-west of the Ohio, could not return. He has been hunted from the neighbourhood of Louisville through the State of Ohio as far as the borders of Western Virginia. If he has escaped at all it would be far easier for him to join General Lee than attack the rear of Rosecrans, from which he is distant more than four hundred miles. Even if he were in force, he is not in the remotest degree on the line of Rosecrans' communications. So whatever may operate to prevent that officer from plunging into Georgia, the fear of General Morgan will not be one of the preventive causes. The attack on Charleston, now, for the first time, made upon system, cannot fail to exercise a deeper influence upon the conduct of all the Confederate Generals than the movements of Morgan upon those of their opponents.

The operations of General Lee and General Meade are not reported in a very intelligible shape. In the absence of distinct statements we are driven to conjecture. There are two probabilities. The first is that General Lee has not quitted the Lower Shenandoah valley, because he knew that the large militia force which so materially contributed to his recent defeat and retreat, could not be kept long in the field. They were called out to repel invasion. That task has been performed, and they may take it into their heads to go home. In that case General Lee might deem it prudent to halt on the banks of the Shenandoah until he had secured not only the plunder of Pennsylvania but the harvest of the valley. On the other hand, General Meade may not be so materially weakened. He may have force enough to manœuvre and fight with reasonable confidence. And if he had moved his army thirty-five miles south of Berlin it is to be inferred he was strong enough in his own opinion; and that march if made, would account for the reported threatening movements of Lee. For, anticipated at Front Royal before he could cross the ridge, he may have tried the effect of a seemingly aggressive movement back towards the Potomac in order to induce his opponent to give up his advantage. Finding that Meade was firm, Lee may have felt bound to regain his direct communication with Richmond by pushing on through Strasburg towards Staunton. These are conjectures. All that is certain is that ten or twelve days ago General Lee was in the Lower Shenandoah valley, and General Meade on the east side of the Blue Ridge, and that there had been sharp cavalry combats between the Federal horse sent into the valley to follow, and the Confederate horse covering the movements of their main body.

The statement in one of the telegrams that the *New York Herald* had announced "semi-officially" that the 300,000 conscripts were required for a war with England is not worthy of notice. The *New York Herald* is not a semi-official organ. The same journal recommends the patching up of the Union in order that war may be made on foreign enemies. Is that semi-official? It must be plain to all men of sense that the conscripts are required to replace the losses in the field and fill up the gaps made by the expiration of terms of service. In fact they are demanded by the exigencies of a very destructive war. President Davis feels the want of men as much as his northern cousin at Washington, and he shows it by calling out all the population capable of bearing arms.

AMERICA.

(Overland Mail, August 3.)

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG AND PORT HUDSON.

The New York journals publish some details relative to the surrender of Vicksburg from the *Cincinnati Commercial*. We make the following extracts:—

"At about 7 A.M., July 3, a flag of truce was seen upon the rebel breastworks. An officer was sent to receive it. All firing ceased, and thousands of men thronged the parapets to see the foe with whom they had contended forty-two days, each concealed from the other. The men on both sides gazed in wonderment. No arms were visible—only men, and the earthworks were alive. In some salients, where we thought there might be twenty, there seemed 100. All looked like men who labour in mills or lime quarries. Slouched hats, shirts, and pants were the uniform. But little was said, though in some places the men were not more than ten or fifteen feet apart. The bearers of despatches to our general were fine-looking men, or martial bearing and brave men, clad in grey close-fitting uniforms and French caps, mounted on fine but thin horses. They were conducted blindfolded to the tent of General A. K. Smith, whose front they had to cross. They were escorted to the tent of General Steven Burbridge, to remain until his return from the quarters of General Grant, five miles away. They conversed of old times more than of the present. Their names were General Bowen, of Port Gibson memory, and Colonel Montgomery, of Virginia. After taking a glass of wine, General Bowen remarked that his bandage was uncomfortable, and it was very warm. General Burbridge had them unloosed. After more than an hour's conversation their answer came, and they were again blindfolded, and returned to their own works. Still the men sat in silence. Not a gun was fired in that part of the wall. All wondered what it meant. The purport of it was this:—'General Grant,—To prevent the further effusion of blood and loss of life, I propose that hostilities cease for——hours, and that you appoint three commissioners, and I three, to confer upon conditions of surrender, though I am not to be understood as proposing to surrender.' (Signed) Pemberton.' To which General Grant replied:—'As to your first proposition, it is for you to avail at any time; as to the second, I see no necessity for that, as there can be no conditions of surrender. We can all bear witness to your endurance and bravery, and will treat you with all respect due to prisoners of war. (Signed) U. S. Grant.' General Pemberton then solicited a personal interview, which was granted by Grant at 3 P.M. The latter, with his staff, appeared on the hills where our advance works were. Here the party halted until General Pemberton appeared, he accompanied by General Bowen and Colonel Montgomery. On the crest of the opposite hills were rifle-pits and forts crowded with men. In the space in a grove of fruit-trees, of figs and peaches, met the contending heroes. Thousands of soldiers looked upon this strange scene. Two men who had been lieutenants in the same regiment in Mexico now met as foes. When they approached within a few feet there was a halt and silence. Colonel Montgomery spoke—'General Grant, General Pemberton.' They shook hands politely. It was evident Pemberton was mortified. He said, 'I was at Monterey and Buena Vista. We had terms and conditions there.' General Grant then took him aside. They sat down on the grass and talked more than an hour. Grant smoked all the time. Pemberton played with the grass and pulled leaves. Grant finally agreed to parole them, allowing the officers each his horse. It was a small thing. The dread of going north and the fear of harsh treatment had deterred them from capitulating sooner. He proved his magnanimity and saved thousands upon thousands of dollars in the way of transportation and subsistence. It was the 4th of July. Our men would call out at night that the 4th would finish them, and so it was arranged. By this we have saved thousands of lives. Both armies are gratified with the result. Our men treat them with kindness, giving them coffee, which some of them have not tasted for a year."

The special correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing under date of July 4, thus describes the appearance of Vicksburg after its occupation by the Federals:—

"But few buildings are totally demolished. None have been completely ruined by the bombardment. On each side of Jackson street near the river, and running parallel with it, there are remains of a few buildings which were burned about the time of the fight at Champion Hills. In the block was a mill and a storehouse, in which were stored a considerable quantity of flour—200 barrels and upwards—which was burned at that time. The buildings were fired by a party of disconcerted rebel soldiers and citizens, as a punishment due to some heartless and extortionate speculators who had bought up the flour, to be enabled to gat sage prices for it. The great majority of the buildings, both public and private, can be by repairs made 'as good as new.' The streets are laid out on a limited system, and have been much cut by shells. In walking along the pavements one must be careful not to tumble into a pit dug for him by a projectile from a 13-inch mortar or from a Parrott gun. The yards, gardens and open lots are also cut up with shell holes. There is every one in the city is armed with unexploded 13-inch shells placed atop of each post. The porches and piazzas (nearly every house has one) are also adorned with curious collections of shot and shells that have fallen in the yards. I entered perhaps twenty buildings in all, and found frightful-looking holes in the walls and floors of every one. The house occupied by General Pemberton as his head quarters has a hole in the first room you enter on the left side of the hall which a mule could crawl through without difficulty. The publisher of the *Vicksburg Citizen* invited me into his residence, and interspersed his remarks while showing me around with frequent cautions not to tread here and there, for fear a shattered piece of flooring would let me through into the cellar. And so it is all over the place. Notwithstanding the evidences of everywhere visible of the terrible ordeal through which the people and city have passed, the Vicksburgers persistently assert that they have not been much damaged; that shells are comparatively innocent things—'nothing when you get used to them;' that they could have held out a year if they had provisions, &c. They also claim to have learned how to dodge shells, and say that those fired from the mortars had become favourites with the people. Shots from Parrot guns were not so popular. The most noticeable feature of the city is the group of caves in every hillside. In these caves the women and children were sheltered during the nights, and occasionally in the daytime when the firing was very severe. The excavations branch out in various directions after passing the entrance. In one or two instances shells entered them, and two women and a number of children were thus killed during the siege. The rebel soldiers, instead of lying close in their trenches, are roaming about the city unarmed, in unrestrained but amicable intercourse with those of our own army who have been permitted to enter the town. The women and children have had a quiet night's rest in their beds at home—a thing which has not occurred before for forty-eight days. Guards in blue uniforms are stationed at the extrance of the stores and other places where goods of any kind are deposited. Near a hundred steamboats are lying at the landing—a sight which the people here rejoice at more than any other. Where yesterday morning, starvation was staring men and women in the face, plenty now reigns. The poor conscripts in dirt-coloured clothes are making themselves exceedingly happy over real coffee, which has found its way to them from our commissary stores. Many of them have not seen anything of the kind before for twelve months. The citizens of Vicksburg were in much worse plight than the army in many respects. No food was issued to them from the army stores, and speculators had run up the prices upon them to a most prodigious extent. A man could not have procured a good meal of victuals for a thousand dollars. The following list of prices was made out for me by the publisher of *The Citizen*, who assures me that he has not overpraised anything:—Flour, 5 dols. per lb., equal to 1,000 dols. per barrel; beef, 1 dol. to 1 dol. 25 c. per lb.—supply exhausted. Pork, 2 dols. 50 c. to 3 dols. per lb.—supply exhausted. Butter sold five weeks ago at 2 dols. 50 c. to 3 dols. per lb., since which time there has been none in market. Rice, 75 c. to 80 c. per lb.; sugar, 5 per lb.; hominy, or tr ats, 100 dols. per gallon; corn meal, 40 dols. per bushel—supply exhausted; tea, 15 dols. to 20 dols. per lb.—none on hand for four weeks past; coffee, 7 dols. 50 c. to 10 dols. per lb.—none on hand for four weeks; mule meat, 1 dol. per lb.; Louisiana rum (only liquor in market), 40 dols. to 100 dols. per gallon. Clothing beyond all price, a man refusing 100 dols. for an ordinary white shirt."

A despatch to the *Chicago Times* gives the following particulars of the surrender of Port Hudson. It is dated from Vicksburg, July 10:—

"After his unsuccessful assaults upon the enemy's works, General Banks laboured to reduce the place by continuous bombardment, and by closing all avenues by which the enemy could procure a supply of provisions. On the evening of the 7th General Gardner sent out a flag of truce. He had heard of the capitulation of Vicksburg, and desired General Banks to give him such information as he might have concerning the truth or falsity of the rumour. General Banks sent him a copy of General Grant's despatch, giving full particulars of the capitulation of Vicksburg. General Gardner then expressed his willingness to surrender upon the same terms. General Banks declined, and announced that he would accept nothing short of an unconditional surrender. General Gardner had before expressed his determination to hold to the last extremity, and seemed sanguine both of the ultimate success of the Confederate arms in holding the Mississippi, and his own ability to defend his works until he should be relived by an attack upon General Banks' rear. The intelligence of General Grant's splendid triumph at Vicksburg, however, and the advance of a strong column into the interior of Mississippi, cutting off his expected relief speedily dispelled General Gardner's hopes. Disheartened and discouraged by the news he had received, General Gardner surrendered his force unconditionally on the morning of July 8. The garrison consisted of 6,000 effective men, in excellent condition. There were 60 pieces of artillery in the various batteries along the river and in the rear of the place, many of them of very large calibre. The magazines contained an abundant supply of power, but a small quantity of shot and shell. This deficiency accounts for the rebel fire having been so slack during the last two or three days of the siege. General Gardner was evidently husbanding his resources to repel an anticipated assault, and had an abundant supply to have worked all his guns for several days continuously, without entirely exhausting his supply. There was no beef in the possession of the rebels at Port Hudson at the time of the surrender. The flesh of mules had been dealt out for some days in short rations, to supply the want of beef. There were quite a number of mules inside the rebel works and an abundance of corn to have sustained the garrison for weeks longer if they had had the heart to fight. General Gardner is reported to have said, after the surrender, that he expected General Grant, with his army, would come down from Vicksburg and assume the conduct of the siege, and that in that event his works would be assaulted and overpowered by superior numbers, and many of his men would be bayoneted in the trenches before a surrender could be made."

"News has been received from New York to the evening of the 23rd of July. It is various and interesting without being of first importance. In New York perfect quiet and order had been restored. On the order of Governor Seymour the Citizen Volunteers were disbanded. An announcement by the Government referred the claims of aliens against the draft to the Board of Commissioners to be by it decided. The municipality of New York had resolved to appropriate a sum to buy off drafted men; and a proposition to a similar effect was before the Brooklyn municipality. Coloured men were not to be taken as substitutes. Her Majesty's ship Challenger, Captain J. J. Kennedy, C.B., had arrived for the protection of British coloured subjects on board of British ships in the harbour.

With respect to the armies of Lee and Meade, the former had been continuing its retrogressive movement, but accounts were not accordant as to its ex act whereabouts. Meade had crossed the Potomac in pursuit; but there were said to be indications that General Lee meditates another advance into Maryland. A letter to the *Tribune*, from Harper's Ferry, dated the 21st ult., announces that at that date General Lee's army rested between Martinsburg and Winchester. The Confederate pickets extended along the Potomac from Cherry Run, thirteen miles west of Martinsburg, to Harper's Ferry, and were in force at Shepherd's and Charlestown. General Kelly, who was guarding and reconstructing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was driven back, from a point near Martinsburg, fifteen miles to Hancock, together with a heavy cavalry force, under General Averill. General Gregg's command was surrounded by the Confederates, and only escaped by cutting its way out, with a loss of upwards of 100 men; and a reconnoitering force, under Major Farnsworth, had been captured between Charlestown and Harper's Ferry. The writer adds that it will demand all the vigilance of General Meade, who is on the east side of the blue Ridge Mountains, to prevent General Lee from again invading the Northern states. The *World* announces that General Meade tendered his resignation to the president as soon as he discovered that General Lee had crossed the Potomac, but that the President refused to accept it. There was also a rumour that Meade was to be superseded by General Grant.

At Jackson City, in the rear of Vicksburg, a severe battle has been fought between the Federals under Sherman and the Confederates under Johnstone, who were defending Jackson. Sherman was repulsed, and General Osterhaus was killed; but the Confederates afterwards evacuated the city, and made their escape eastwards. General Sherman says that most of Johnstone's army must perish from heat, lack of water, and general discouragement. He says that the army paroled have to a great extent deserted, and are scattering themselves. Unofficial accounts state that a portion of General Sherman's army has occupied Jackson, and the remainder has returned to Vicksburg.

In addition to this movement against Johnstone two other expeditions have been sent out from Sherman's force—one against Yazoo city, and the other against Natchez, the only important place between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Both expeditions accomplished their work, and returned laden with prisoners and spoil. General Heron, who advanced against Yazoo, captured the guns, stores, and soldiers found in the place, and left a Federal force in possession. The main object of the expedition to Natchez under General Ransom was to but off the large supplies, especially of cattle, sent through that place from the Western States to the Confederate army in the east. Natchez is indeed so important a place that when Vicksburg fell some Confederate journals consoled themselves with the reflection that it could be easily occupied and defended. General Ransom appears, however, to have met with no serious opposition in the execution of his task. He captured at Natchez a number of prisoners and 5,000 Texan cattle, while on the opposite shore a number of teams laden with ammunition, and the Confederate force in charge of them, were captured. More than two million rounds of ammunition were, we are told, brought back with the captured teams to Natchez. The terms of intelligence may also be noted as showing the activity of the Federals along their western line of operations. These are—the reported capture of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, by General Blount; the advance of General Banks against Brashear city; and the despatch of a fleet of Federal transports up the Red River. The garrison of Port Hudson are said to have eaten their last mule before they surrendered.

General Morgan's daring raid into Ohio had turned out sadly. General Shackleford officially reports that after chasing Morgan more than fifty miles he at last brought him to a stand, when after an hour's fighting his force broke, and fled for refuge to a neighbouring height. He demanded their immediate and unconditional surrender, and they gave themselves up, except Morgan himself, who managed to effect his escape with a few followers. General Shackleford captured about 1,000 prisoners. Morgan, with a small force, subsequently attempted to cross the Ohio River into Virginia, but appears to have been prevented by the Federal gunboats.

The final abandonment of Chattanooga by Bragg is confirmed by news we now have that Rosencranz has reached Rome, fifty miles below Chattanooga. Bragg is said to have retreated towards the south-west, and it is conjectured that he may be trying to effect a junction with Johnstone.

Confederate official reports from Charleston to the 16th ult. announce that the Federals have been driven from James Island to their gunboats in the Stone River. The Federals are massing troops upon Morriss Island for another attack upon Fort Wagner. Three Monitors and mortar boats kept up a constant fire on Fort Wagner, but did little damage. The Charleston papers admit the possibility of the reduction of the defence of the harbour, but assert that the city will be defended street by street.

Notice has been sent to the Confederate Government that if Captains Sawyer and Flynn, now held in close confinement in Richmond, are executed, in retaliation for the hanging of two spies by General Burnside at Sandusky, Ohio, General W. F. Lee and Captain Winder, now in the hands of the Federals, will suffer a like fate.

President Davis had called out for three years' military service the whole of the able-bodied male population of the Confederate States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

Mr. Whiting, solicitor of the War Department, had sailed for Liverpool as the accredited agent of the United States to the European ports, and the legal adviser of Messrs. Adams and Dayton at London and Paris. It is stated that he is instructed to remonstrate with the British authorities against the building of iron-clad vessels in British ports, which the Federal Government suspects to be intended for the Confederate service.

The *New York Herald* states that the 300,000 fresh troops called for under the present draft are not designed for service in the South, but are to be drilled and held in reserve against the contingency of a war with Great Britain. It adds that the relations of the two countries have recently become threatening, and that the tone of the parliamentary speeches and the press, as well as the verdict in the case of the Alexandra, is such as to endanger the continuance of peace. It concludes by stating that the Government at Washington has come to the resolution to suffer no longer the fitting out of armed cruisers for the use of the Confederates in the ports of Great Britain, and that the confirmation of the decision in the case of the Alexandra by the higher court in England, which is confidently expected, will be considered as a declaration of war on the part of Great Britain.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The French papers still congraulate Western Europe upon the perfect agreement established between the three great Powers in relation to the Polish question. Even at the worst, says *La France*, there would be no general European war. The worst we should see would be a kind of blockade destined to effect the isolation of Russia. A telegram from Warsaw states that the Polish National Government has issued a proclamation rejecting every arrangement not based upon the independence of Poland with the boundaries of 1772. Perhaps, however, the report comes from "official" sources in Warsaw, and is only intended to diffuse a belief that the Poles are impracticable, and cannot be assisted by the Western Powers.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* yesterday persists in affirming that the despatch of a collective and identical reply has been agreed upon between the three Courts. This step, however, will not prevent each of the Powers refusing separatively the respective replies of Russia, so as definitively to close discussion by exhausting the question. At the same time the Powers will forward to Russia explanatory notes, as much as possible identical, each from the point of view of its individual interests, refuting the latest despatches of Prince Gortschakoff. The *Mémorial* also asserts that, in their reply to the St. Petersburg Cabinet, "the three Courts will term themselves allies—an expression which, under the circumstances, requires no further comment."

A telegram from St. Petersburg informs us that a despatch has been published from Prince Gortschakoff to the Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, with regard to the note of Count Rechberg, of the 19th. The despatch expresses surprise to find that Count Rechberg has hinted the possibility of Russia entertaining a reservation and says that "if this view of the subject has been put forward by Count Rechberg from a desire to remove all idea of separate agreement which might be judged incompatible with the engagements contracted by Austria, the Russian Government bears witness that no agreement whatever has taken place between Austria and itself upon the subject of the late overtures. The proposition for a conference was convinced in a friendly spirit," and Prince Gortschakoff concludes by regretting that the note of Count Rechberg presages a different impression.

Several insurgent leaders were hanged in front of the citadel in Warsaw on the 29th ult. Transportation by wholesale is going on. The Polish bands still fight desperately.

MEXICO.

The intelligence from Mexico *via* New York represents the position of the French army of occupation as anything but a comfortable one. Detachments of native troops were hovering around the capital; Ortega was in command between it and San Luis Potosi; Negretta, at the head of a strong body of cavalry, was endeavouring to destroy the communication with Vera Cruz; and no couriers had arrived at Mexico from the latter place for thirty days prior to the 1st of July.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence received at Berlin from St. Petersburg to the 1st inst. states that the Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase declaring free landholders the 2,000,000 peasants who are tenants of the Crown domains and appanages.

The official Russian journals publish what are considered satisfactory evidences of national feeling and progress. The Czar continues to receive addresses from his faithful subjects promising support, whilst the taxes in the neighbourhood of Warsaw are easily got in, and even arrears, are paid up. The *Invalide* says three Poles have been arrested, one of whom bore from the National Government an order to assassinate the very man who arrested him. A despatch from St. Petersburg of the 25th ult. says that few people in that capital believe in the occurrence of war during the present year. A sign of peace is perceived in the journey of the Empress to the Crimea, originally appointed for the 27th. As, however, this date falls upon a Monday a week day as uncanny to the superstitious Russian as Friday in any other nation—the journey was postponed until the following day. The Emperor is to accompany his consort as far as Nischni, and will then return to Tsarskoe-Selo. The peaceful intentions hopeful men perceive in the Empress's departure, find a complete quipoise in the apprehension expressed by the alarmists at the continuous despatch of troops to Finland, and the eagerness with which works of fortification are hurried forward at Cronstadt and in that province.

The following is a statement of the existing naval forces of Russia. It should be understood that this list includes only those vessels which are seaworthy and fit for active service.

"The Russian fleet comprises six divisions, as follows:—1, the Baltic fleet; 2, the Black Sea fleet; 3, the naval force stationed in the Amour; 4, the fleet in the White Sea; 5, the fleet in the Caspian Sea; 6, the naval force on the Lake of Aral. This last force is, of course, the smallest of all, and consists, indeed, of only two small steamers of respectively 40 and 12 horse-power; the fleet in the White Sea is somewhat more powerful, for it includes one war steamer carrying eight guns each, and fitted with engines of 240 and 15 horse-power respectively, and three smaller steamers. The next most important fleet is that in the Caspian, comprising ten steamers of 350 horse-power, and ten steam transports, four of which latter are armed with eight guns, and the rest with six guns each. The naval force in the Amour River is at the present time rather large. It is composed of six corvettes, mounting 11 guns each; and the remaining four with six guns each. Then sets forth that Russia had previously declared her acceptance of discussion confined to the treaties of Vienna. The three Powers, in proposing an armistice, have only followed the example of Russia, who, in 1859, approved of the conduct of Austria in making the disarmament of Pied mont a condition precedent to the acceptance of the project for a congress. It repeats the demands made by the notes of the 18th June, and concludes as follows:—"The three Powers do not yet consider their identical note an *ultimatum*, but are more disposed to enter upon theoretical discussions. They expect a definite reply, and one that addresses itself exclusively to the question." The *Stamps* learns that Austria will adhere to this draft with some qualifications.

A rumour is current in Paris, that Prussia has been making overtures to London and to Vienna, offering to pledge herself to a strict neutrality in any complications which may arise out of the Polish questions, provided integrity of her territories be guaranteed to her. Their is some talk, too, of Prussia having given conciliatory counsel to Russia.

The National Government of Poland has made known, through Prince Ladislas Czartorpski, its views with respect to the proposals made by the three Powers to Russia. The National Government appreciates, "with a lively gratitude," the interest shown by the Powers, and declares that "it is always disposed to accept a suspension of hostilities;" but the special conditions insisted on exhibit a strong distrust of Russia, and are more stringent than those recommended to the Russian Government. The Polish Government demands a permanent international commission, to see that the armistice is fairly carried out. It also asks that all persons under arrest shall be liberated, and that all pursuit on political grounds shall cease. The document bears no signature, but its authenticity is vouched for by Prince Czartoryski. The National Government has, it is stated, announced that Prince Czartoryski will act as the Polish diplomatic agent in London and Paris. The *Times'* correspondent at Lemberg has not the least hesitation in saying that the six points will never satisfy or even tranquillize Poland, for the very simple reason that there is nothing in the six points which, as far as laws go, the Poles are not in possession of already; nay, they might easily stipulate for a great deal more if they would only lay down their arms and admit that Russia has, on any terms, the right to govern them.

The Cracow telegrams report a great revival of insurrectionary strength in the palatinate of Lublin. The Polish bands there are scouring the province in all directions. They have seized several Russian couriers who were bearing official despatches;—among the rest, a reply to an application for reinforcements, which the Commander-in-Chief declared himself unable to grant. Some rather serious conflicts with the Russian troops are also announced. The Poles having had the advantage in every instance. The Russian official journal admits that the Poles have been victorious in two recent engagements in Lithuania. A Breslau despatch affirms that in a decree published on the 21st the Revolutionary Government of Warsaw pronounced sentence of death on Colonel Leichte, the celebrated inquisitor of the cital under the reign of Nicholas, who had recently resumed his functions in the commission of inquiry. The very night after the publication of the decree Colonel Leichte was poignarded by some person unknown.

All the companies of artillery in the fortresses of Poland have been placed on a war footing. According to the *Invalids Russe*, the effective force of the army charged with the suppression of the revolt in the kingdom of Poland amounts to 125,000 men. General Mouravieff has in addition an army of 100, men under his command, with which he has undertaken to pacify Lithuania, Samogitia, and White Russia. General Annenkoff, who commands at Kieff, disposes of 40,000 men, to maintain order in the provinces of the Ukraine, Podolia, and Volhynia.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, *Aug.* 1.

THE Vienna papers publish the following telegram dated Lemberg the 1st.

"The Polish leader Wisniewski has been totally defeated by the Russians near Stranuch.

"Wisniewski is reported to have been killed. Only about 40 of his detachment succeeded in escaping into the forests."

WARSAW, *Aug.* 1.

A proclamation issued by the National Government rejects every compromise not based upon the independence of Poland, with the restoration of the boundaries of 1772.

The proclamation calls upon the people of Lithuania, the Kingdom of Poland, and all "Reussen," to rise in a general insurrection.

CRACOW, *Aug.* 2.

Upwards of 50 persons have been arrested in the Palatinate of Kalisch, and subjected to great ill-treatment. The denial of this circumstance by the Russian authorities is untrue.

Sixty-nine persons have been transported to Orenburg from Warsaw, and incorporated with the penal companies of the army.

The force of the Polish leader Chmielinski defeated the enemy at Secemin on the 29th.

DESPATCH OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, *Aug.* 2.

A despatch has been published from Prince Gortschakoff to Councillor de Knorring, Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, upon the 27th ultimo, with regard to the note of Count Rechberg of the 19th.

The despatch expresses surprise to find that Count Rechberg has hinted the possibility of Russia entertaining a reservation, and proceeds:—

"If this view of the subject has been put forward by Count Rechberg from a desire to remove all idea of a separate agreement which might be judged incompatible with the engagements contracted by Austria, and with the point of departure with which she connects her measures, let us hasten to bear witness that no agreement whatever has taken place between her and ourselves upon the subject of the late overtures. We have deduced no approbation from the Austrian note of the 18th June, and have anticipated her refusal of a conference. We have not dreamt of establishing any assimilation between Galicia and Poland, but tradition, precedents, and the assistance received by the insurgents from Galicia attest their common interests, and show the necessity of an understanding between the three northern Courts.

"The proposition for a conference was conceived in a friendly spirit, in conformity with the relations and interests of the two Courts, and we should reject any different interpretation."

The despatch terminates with an expression of Prince Gortschakoff's regret that the note of Count Rechberg presages a different impression.

THE REPLIES TO RUSSIA.

PARIS, *Aug.* 2.

The *Mémorial Diplomatiqui* of to-day contains the following:—

"In spite of the doubts raised by certain journals as to the exactitude of information we published a week ago, we persist in affirming that the despatch of a collective and identical reply has been agreed upon between the three Courts. This step, however, will not prevent each of the Powers refusing separately the respective replies of Russia so as definitively to close discussion by exhausting the question.

"The three Courts will record in a collective and identical act, the ideas and principles which spring out of European order, and from the system of political equilibrium which it consecrates, claims in favour of a prompt and durable pacification of Poland.

"At the same time the Powers will forward to Russia explanatory notes, as much as possible identical, each, from the point of view of its individual interests, refuting the latest despatches of Prince Gortschakoff.

"The collective and identical reply will constitute, so to speak, a substantial *resume* of the arguments adduced in the three notes, so as to demonstrate finally that the common efforts of the three Powers, despite the difference of their point of departure, converge towards the same end, through the perfect agreement henceforth established between them. We have no apprehension of saying too much when we assert that, in their reply to the St. Petersburg Cabinet, the three Courts will term themselves allies—an expression which, under the circumstances, requires no further comment."

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* also states that Prince Richard Metternich will arrive at Paris to-day from Vienna. A courier from Vienna is expected, with the final instructions of the Austrian Cabinet, enabling the Prince to concert with the Court of the Tuileries the tenor of the identical reply and the separate notes. The *Mémorial* has received intelligence from Vienna that the Austrian Ambassador will be at the same time commissioned to submit to the French Cabinet a proposal calculated to accelerate the negotiations.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* further states:—"Authentic information enables us to deny, in the most formal manner, the report recently current that the summons of M. de Balabine to St. Petersburg will soon be followed by the recall of the ambassadors of Russia from Paris and London. Far from wishing to take the initiative of a diplomatic rupture, the St. Petersburg Cabinet is endeavouring to weaken as much as possible the regretable impression produced by its last despatches upon the Western Powers."

The *Mémorial* also formally denies that Italy has endeavoured to thrust herself into the union of the Powers with a view to eventualities, and says that Austria has already paid dearly enough for her defection in 1854, to deprive her of all desire of repeating it. Her intimate agreement with the Powers does not leave the slightest chance for Italy. The journey of Prince Amadeus to Sweden, concludes the *Mémorial*, possesses no political importance.

The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes, in conspicuous type, an article from the Weimar paper called *Deutschland*, warmly congratulating Austria upon being more than ever decided upon making common cause with the Western Powers, whether in the way of ulterior negotiations or for stronger measures.

The *Deutschland* throws, into strong contrast with the conduct of Austria the selfish and anti-national character of the policy of Prussia, who, instead of acting in concert with her German neighbours, gives moral aid to Russia by her equivocal bearing. *Aug.* 1.

La France of this evening asserts that Marshal Forey will leave Mexico on the 15th September, giving up the command to General Bazaine.

The same paper says it has received intelligence from London of the important fact that the negotiations of the three Powers for a common reply to Russia are upon the point of arriving at a successful termination. It is extremely probable that a note will be adopted, stating, in the plainest manner, the agreement of the three Powers, not only in the community of their views but in the analogy of their expressions.

La France also publishes an article under the title of "Compromise or Isolation," in which the writer

last by Mr Consul Medhurst, regarding the payment of claims (admitted) for the exactions illegally levied on Silk at Nanzing; His Excellency is very slow at correspondence.

From the Anglo-Chinese force at Quinsan nothing further is reported than the death of Mr Caokesecy, a Commissarist officer who was serving with Major Gordon. The force is inactive owing to the hot weather. As reports are abroad with regard to foreigners intending to join the Rebels—Colonel Bargevine's name being mentioned among the probable renegades—Major Gordon has issued an order against foreigners travelling in the disturbed districts without a pass from himself.

From Ningpo there is no news of importance. The districts thereabouts have been reduced to better order of late, though measures rough were used.

From Amoy, Fuhchau, and Swatow, there is no news.

The local items of news, appearing in our Daily issue since the departure of the Mail, have been as follows:—

A cowardly attack was made by a gang of Chinamen upon the Signalman at Victoria Peak on Monday morning at an early hour. Two visitors were in the house along with him when the ruffians made the attack by forcing open a window and throwing in a stinkpot. The Signalman was badly hurt, and one of the visitors slightly. The sight of a revolver scared the scoundrels away. There is some talk of having two men instead of one constantly residing at the Peak! two successive Harbour Masters have recommended an application from the Signalman to that effect, but the Governor has not yet seen his way to acquiescing in the proposal.—On Sunday afternoon the gunboat *Opossum* came into harbour after having been three days absent on a search, which proved unsuccessful, for a registered Hongkong passage boat, said to have been taken by pirates. The *Opossum* picked up a junk which looked like a pirate, and brought her into port.—The suicide of a Chinese prisoner on board of the *Royal Saxon* was reported as a circumstance calling for enquiry.—It was stated that Laou, formerly Governor General of the two Kwang, had been appointed Governor General of Yunnan and Kweichow.

The cases at the Criminal Sessions were duly reported; the calender was a very light one.—A certain Mr. William Arnot wrote a letter, complaining of the greasy state of the Five Dollar notes issued by the Oriental Bank. Viewing this Bank as a chartered corporation, it seemed quite legitimate for any one to criticise its mode of doing business: but we have since been given to understand that other notions obtain in local official quarters; "Mr Arnot" must therefore, we fancy, wash his hands and say nothing, after counting over his next month's salary, if he should be fated to receive it in Oriental Fives.—The Appeal Case of *Dadabhoy* v. *Hae Chun* was dismissed with costs.—Discussion has been rife with regard to the present and future of the Convict Hulk *Anglo Saxon*. The convicts break loose in twos or threes occasionally, and guns are fired for assistance from the shore. The firing of these guns is recognised here, and all sorts of alarming ideas take hold of people's mind. A cursory report of the Hulk and its inmates appeared a few days ago; its tone was not very encouraging.—The *Columbian* with English dates to July 10th arrived here on the 19th; the Calcutta Mails were not brought on, owing to a break-down between Madras and Galle.

We are sorry to record a sad accident which occurred on the 23rd instant at Stonecutter's Island, by which thirty-eight Convicts lost their lives. At the usual time of embarkation, the sky seemed somewhat clouded, and there was a general anxiety to get on board. The men get into the barge by files in ordinary circumstances, but, on this occasion, eighty men crowded on board; no harm would have ensued, however, had they remained steady and got on board the hulk quietly; but it happened that, just as they were alongside, the weather looked unusually threatening, and a general movement was made by the convicts to get on board. This had the immediate effect of upsetting the barge which resulted in the death of about forty men.

NEWS LETTERS.

SATTARA, 17*th August* 1863.

We have had but little opportunity of enjoying this delightful locality for we have had heavy wet weather without intermission since the beginning of June. To-day looks a little clearer, and I hope a break may be at hand. Cricket matches between Officers and men take place every week. The Officers, Civil and Military, (with the exception of *five*) have a very poor eleven and are always beaten, but they vow retaliation, and are improving. There are a dozen and more ladies here. Riding to a place of rendezvous in the evening is the correct thing, and one gentleman of the corps has been drawn into the net of matrimony already. We have had one dance—a very agreeable one, given by H. M. 103rd Regiment who evidently know how to get up such a thing. Another, long deferred by Councils in Poona is to take place to-morrow, at that trusty and right worthy Officer's, the Collector's, and at the beginning of the next month, the Bachelors return the compliment to Officers. I understand that minor dinner parties have been much in vogue—but can only speak by hearsay of this.

So thus you have a picture more or less distinct of Sattara at this time. MILES.

LOCAL.

THE Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde per steamer *Coringa*, will be closed this day, the 24th instant, at 9 o'clock A.M.

NATIVE PLEADERS.—It is reported that in future all students of the Government Law school who have obtained their diploma on passing the final examination will be admitted as Vakeels and Moonsiffs of the High Court.

FEMALE TEACHERS FOR GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—We understand that Mr. Cursetjee Nesserwanjee Cama has presented a sum of Rupees 10,000 to the Parsee Girls' Schools Association for the purpose of opening a class of elder girls in order to train them up as teachers for native girls' schools. A salary of Rs. 40 per mensem will be paid to each girl attending the class for a period of three years, after which they will be appointed teachers on salaries of Rs. 30 and upwards.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—At a meeting of subscribers to the fund for the establishment of an English school for Native girls, it was resolved to style the school as "Alexandra Native girls' English Institution," and a Committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Manockjee Cursetjee, Cursetjee Nesserwanjee Cama, R. D. Sassoon, Kursandass Mudowdass, Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, and Dossabhoy Ruttonjee Cola. The institution will be opened on the 1st proximo. The contributions amount to upwards of Rs. 60,000.

THE following is a list of additional passengers, proceeding this day by the Mail Steamer *Orissa*, to Aden and Suez.

For Aden.—Mrs. Richardson's child and a European female servant; Dr. Blane, of the 15th Regiment N. I., fifty-four men, forty women and twenty-eight children of the Sappers and Miners.

For Marseilles.—Captain and Mrs. Coates; Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Matchett.

For Southampton.—Mr. McKay and Mr. John Middleton.

MUNIFICENCE OF THE SIR JAMSETJEE FAMILY.—Humanity is a virtue with which Nature endowed the late lamented Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy who was, besides, gifted by Providence with liberality so profuse that he stood second to no one in this respect. It would be useless for us to occupy the time of our readers with a detail of the numberless acts of charity and benevolence which characterized the worthy Baronet; we have standing proofs of them in hospitals, causeways, dispensaries, and schools founded and endowed by him, not only in this Island, but in some of the districts subordinate to it.

These attributes have been inherited from him by his children, and we have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers the following instance of the ready manner in which one of them embraced an opportunity of imitating the example set him by his father, and, by continuing to follow in his footsteps—relieving suffering humanity.

A fire broke out at Mandvee last year which reduced its inhabitants to the utmost distress. Subscriptions were raised by the Collector and others of Surat, but the amount collected was not sufficient to afford any sensible relief. When the matter came to the knowledge of Sir Jamsetjee's youngest son, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, this gentleman at once wrote to Mr. Ravenscroft enclosing for distribution among the sufferers the sum of Rs. 5,000 in notes, which not only sufficed for the purpose, but left a balance. This balance the Collector asked Mr. Sorabjee's permission to apply towards alleviating the distress to which some inhabitants of Surat have been reduced in consequence of the high price of the necessaries of life. Mr. Sorabjee not only permitted Mr. Ravenscroft to do as he proposed, but added to the balance a further sum of Rupees 1,500 which he authorized that Officer to distribute in the best way he thought proper.—*Echo de Bombaim, Aug.* 22.

GENERAL LIBRARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY FOR GIRGAUM.—Pursuant to the invitation issued by Mr. Peter John Xavier a meeting was held at his house on Friday the 7th August to deliberate on the question of establishing a General Library and Juvenile Debating Society in Girgaum, when a good number of the gentlemen living in that locality were present. Mr. P. J. Xavier having taken the chair, addressed the meeting expressing his satisfaction at seeing so many gentlemen present who showed their willingness to co-operate in the establishment of such a laudable institution; he dwelt at some length on the want of a Library and Debating Club in the locality of Girgaum, and stated that to supply this desideratum he had taken the liberty of calling them to his residence with a view to the adoption of steps to carry out an useful project? he was followed by Messrs. J. A. Vaz, Bhaee Wamon, and J. J. de Souza who severally addressed the meeting, showing the advantages and utility of such institutions.

The following propositions were then made and carried *nem con.*

1st. That a Donation List be opened for buying Books, &c. to start the Library.

2nd. That F. Fernandes, Esqr. be the Patron and A. de Sousa, Esqr. the Vice Patron of the Library.

3rd. That the following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors to frame rules, &c. for the establishment of the Library.

President.—Mr. F. A. Vaz.

Directors.—Mr. John Lampie, Mr. Junardan Gopal, Mr. M. F. de Mello, Mr. J. W. Flanagan, Mr. F. Miranda, Senior, and Mr. Surootun Sukaram.

Secretary.—Mr. Bhaee Waman.

Treasurer.—Mr. J. B. Henriques.

In connection with the Debating Club it was proposed and carried unanimously that Mr. Junardun Gopal be the President and Mr. Vishonath the Secretery, the subject to be debated upon being selected by the President. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding and allowing his house for the occasion the meeting was dissolved.—*Id.*

CONVERTS FROM HINDUISM.—A native catechist connected with the Baptist Mission, Poona, informs us that the Rev. Mr. Cassidy lately baptized three Hindoos, Sawlaram Nowji and Balaji and his wife; and adds that there are some more hopeful enquirers. Mr. Cassidy has organized a little native church, of which our correspondent was invited to be pastor. Preferring the work of an evangelist, he declined; promising however to meet their wishes so far as he could, and until a pastor was regularly appointed over them.—*Bombay Guardian, August* 22.

HINDU MARRIAGE.—The *Friend of India* on the subject of a divorce law for Native Christians:

"The analogy of Scripture and the lesser evils are on the side of allowing the convert to marry again, if his heathen wife deserts him. We admit that this is not the Christian law, but we have seen too many of the evils which flow from enforcing perpetual celibacy on the young convert whose child-wife, it may be only betrothed to him, refuses to live with him. The Christian Marriage Bill already published does not recognise desertion as a cause for divorce in the case of a convert, but all the opinions given and the Bills drafted by lawyers like Sir J. Colvile, Sir C. Jackson and Mr. Ritchie, do allow this. Our natural sense of equity and right revolts against dooming a young convert to a state of monachism because, when an infant, he was betrothed to another infant, or even because his heathen wife and the mother of his children persits, after a certain time, in deserting him."

What constitutes the validity of a Hindoo marriage in the eyes of Christians? Simply the fact that it is valid in Hindoo law. But when a Hindoo embraces Christianity, he is, as a Hindoo, dead; funeral rites are performed for him; and his wife becomes a widow. She may marry again, if she belongs to the castes that allow of re-marriage. If Hinduism make valid for us why should it not annul for us? If the marriage is a marriage simply because the Hindoos regard it as such, why should we not judge it dissolved when they do?

If by the Christian law is meant the law of the Scriptures, then we take a different view of it from our contemporaries. The Bible allows the convert to marry again, if his heathen wife refuse to live with him. 'A brother or sister is not under bondage in such cases.' It is put in opposition with a case where the unconverted party is pleased to dwell with the convert. In such a case 'let him not put her away.' In the other case he is not under bondage he is free. Free to do what? Free to marry (see Romans vii. 2, 3, for the meaning of this expression.) A just Divorce Law, will require simply, in such a case, evidence of an absolute and persistent unwillingness on the part of the heathen party to join the other, and having this, will not refuse to give the convert liberty to marry.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
August 16	0 28	0 15	0 21
,, 17	0 31	0 18	0 48
,, 18	0 71	0 37	0 18
,, 19	0 35	0 55	0 86
,, 20	0 37	0 39	0 18
,, 21	0 07	0 22	0 11
,, 22	0 47	0 12	0 26
For the week	2 56	1 88	2 28
Previously registered	66 05	61 69	60 14
Total Fall	68 61	63 57	62 42

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 23*rd August* 1863.

BROACH.—Cloudy S.W.
BULSAR.—Cloudy.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Fine and light winds. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Densely clouded; wind light from West.
KOLAPORE.—Clouded S.W.
KURRACHEE.—Fair S.W.
MADRAS.—Fine. S.W Thermometer 84.
PAUMBEN. Calm and Fine. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Cloudy and rainy.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending 15*th August.*

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.—It appears from the Collector's report, that the rain that fell during the past fortnight proved sufficient for the growth of the bajree, kodra and other early sown corps which are reported to be looking strong and healthy. In the district of Mamoodabad the rain was not sufficient to allow of the transplanting of rice being continued, and more rain is required for the growth of rice that has been transplanted in this district, and in that of Mahunda also. The sowing of tobacco and jowar has commenced. With the exception of fever which is prevalent in some of the districts the general health is good, and the cattle are free from disease.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain in this collectorate as Mr. D'Oily, the collector reports is proved beneficial, but more is urgently required in the Southern Talookas. In other parts the fall has generally been sufficient, and the crops are doing well. State of public health is generally good. Fever is prevalent in Peint, and in the Dangs of Ankola and Kownaee, cattle have suffered from the excessive rain.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FOUND DROWNED.—An Inquest was held on Friday last, by the Coroner, Mr. Connon, at the Marine Battalion Lines, touching the death of a Hindoo woman named Mongty, aged sixteen years. From the evidence of the mother-in-law of the girl it appeared that she left home on the morning of that day to go to her work at the Apollo Bunder. The mother-in-law of the deceased in consequence of the information received by her, went to a well on the esplanade where the shoemaker caste draw water, and observed the body of the deceased lying near the well. From the evidence of one Luxomonmetter a drummer in the Marine Battalion it appeared that at about three o'clock P. M. of the day he went to the well to recover his bucket by dragging. His drag got into the cloth of the deceased, and he brought the body up to the surface of the water, and reported the circumstance to his immediate superior, she was subsequently taken out of the well."

VERDICT,—Found drowned.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—22ND AUGUST 1863.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

STOLEN PROPERTY.—An European named Alexander Wilson, was placed at the bar, on the information of Mr. E. P. Wood, European Constable, on a charge of having in his posession a Patent Punch, of the value of four rupees, which may be reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

From the evidence of Mr. Wood it appeared that on the night of Wednesday last, at about ten o'clock from information he received, he proceeded to the house of one Mr. Bapoojee, and there saw the prisoner endeavouring to sell the punch, and a dog with a brass collar round his neck. Prisoner said that he received the punch from a ship mate.

The prisoner in defence urged that the punch was his.

As there was no proper evidence to convict the prisoner, His Worship discharged him with a warning to attend if required.

ASSAULT.—James Blake, seaman of the British ship *Gatineau* was placed at the bar, for assaulting Mr. John Cummings, master of the said ship, on the 22nd instant.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. John Cummings, that on Saturday last at bout half-past nine o'clock A. M. prisoner came aft and asked him to be allowed to go on shore to see a Magistrate. Mr. Cummings told the prisoner that he had been on shore before this week to see a Magistrate, on which he hauled off and struck the master a blow on the chin. Prisoner got adrift and struck him a second time on the nose. (Mr. Cumming here pointed out the marks of the blow) Prisoner then used abusive language to him. Mr. James Corkin, second mate of the ship corroborated the above statement.

The prisoner in defence urged that he asked the prosecuter to let him complain to the Magistrate against the mate, but he refused and shoved him, whereupon he struck the complainant.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for twelve weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

THEFT.—Ahmed Tipoo, was placed at the bar on a charge of stealing two hundred rupees from the pocket of one Wittoo Luxamon, the property of one Merwanjee Nowrojee.

From the evidence of Wittoo Luxamon, a peon employed in the Secretariate, it appeared that on the 19th instant, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, he received two notes of one hundred rupees each from one Merwanjee Nowrojee, to be changed, and he got them changed at the Bank of Bombay. He put nine twenty rupee notes, one ten rupee note and ten rupees in cash, in a yellow handkerchief in his angrakba pocket, and as the peon entered the lane beside the Bombay Bank, he found a crowd, and while going through it, a boy cried out that a handkerchief was taken from Wittoo's pocket. He felt his pocket, and missed the handkerchief, notes and money, and saw the prisoner running away. The boy and the peon pursued the prisoner, crying out "thief, thief," and a police constable stopped the prisoner and took a Dhotur, which the prisoner had under his left arm. The notes, handkerchief and money were found in the Dhotur.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

The chief justice in delivering the judgment of the court observed that the evidence against the prisoners was two-fold partly direct and partly circumstantial. The direct evidence was given by two Borah witnesses (Mooji Asmal and Moossi Ameen.) If their evidence was to be relied upon their would be an end of this case. Mr. Pinhey, the Session Judge however himself stated that he did not consider himself justified in placing such reliance upon the evidence of these witnesses, that he could convict any of the prisoners upon it, without strong corroborative evidence. The next evidence upon which the Session Judge threw some impeachment was that of other two Borah witnesses Adam Anim Adam Bhimjee who state that they saw the prisoners coming along the road and that Aku had an axe in his hand. That evidence also in the opinion of the Judge required an observation, the evidence given by the three Kolies Mr. Pinhey placed much reliance upon, and the Court thought had it was impossible to come to any other conclusion that they been transferred with it would be impossible to suppose that they would have given evidence in the manner they had done. It was impossible to suppose that they were engaged in a conspiracy to bring a charge against the prisoners. Their descripancies shewed that they were not tempered with. Another piece of evidence was the supposed the dying declaration of the deseased. Such a declaration could only be received in evidence "if it be proved that the diceased was at the time of making the declaration, and *then thought himself to be* in danger of approaching death." Such was the law under act II of 1865. See XXIX. In the present case there was no evidence direct or circumstantial to prove that the deceased thought himself to be in such state; and the Judge (Mr. Pinhey) was not warranted in receiving his declaration in evidence. The Judge appeared to have given great weight to this evidence; and had referred to it three times in the proceedings. Considering that this evidence was improperly received, and considering that the evidence of the two direct witnesses were not relied by the Judge, upon without corroboration, the court thought that the conviction against the prisoners *Nos.* 2 and 3 could not be sustained; and that they were *entitled to an acquittal* since there was no corroborative evidence as regards them against the prisoner No. 1 Akoo, the evidence stood in a different position. He was identified by two of the three Koolie witnesses as leaving spot, where the diseased had been illtreated in company with several others shortly after the occurrence. In weighing the evidence in this case the chief justice said the court is excluded from its consideration altogether the supposed "dying declaration," which had been illegally recorded as evidence; but looking at the legal evidence in the case and particularly at the evidence of the Koolie witnesses the court came to the conclusion that Akoo Vulee was one of the persons who had committed the murder. But as the Judge had laid so much stress upon the dying statement made by the deseased, he having asked repeatedly the witnesses whether the deseased said "*son*" or "*sons*" it appeared that it must have greatly operated on the mind of the Judge. The court therefore gave the benefit of the doubt which the Judge and the assessors might have entered, in the absence of such statement being received in evidence, to the prisoner and mitigated the sentence of death to that of transportation for life. The learned chief justice in reply to an application made by the prisoner's Council) said that, although the court had altered the sentence from death to that of transportation in the case of the first prisoner it did not consider itself warranted to alter the sentence of forfeiture of property added by the Judge. If the relations of the prisoners wished they might under section 62 of the Penal Code apply to Government for a provision out of the prisoner's estate. The prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 were acquitted, and the prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to transportation for life.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—22*nd August.*

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Jeevun Bhoja vs. *Luximon Rama*

Plaintiff sought to recover in this cause, twenty-one rupees eleven annas and six pies, being the balance of an account for gram supplied to the defendant, out of eighty-eight rupees three annas and six pies, sixty-six rupees, eight annas having been admitted as received on account.

Defendant denied all knowledge of the debt.

Jeevun Bhoja stated that the defendant had dealt at his shop for a considerable time, and then owed him the amount sued for. He would swear it was a just debt. He had no witnesses to prove the delivery of the goods, but there was a person who had heard him offer to compromise the matter, only that morning. Defendant came to his shop at half-past seven in the morning and offered to give him eight rupees down and pay four rupees a month till the bill was paid. He did not bring the money and plaintiff would not, therefore, accede to defendant's terms, as he, plaintiff, wished to go to his native country. He afterwards went to the shop of the witness, who heard the defendant promise to pay the money at 10 o'clock, and asked him to come to Court this morning and give evidence concerning the admission the defendant had made and the terms he had offered.

Ourrumsey Soojpal, witness above alluded to, replied to the questions put by the Court, to the effect that he knew both plaintiff and defendant, and saw the defendant in plaintiff's shop that morning. Plaintiff had called him, witness, and defendant was standing in the shop. Witness asked what was the matter, when defendant told the plaintiff that if he withdrew the action, he would pay him eight rupees then, and the remainder at four rupees per month, but he did not produce the eight rupees at the time. This occurred at half-past 7 o'clock that morning and defendant was in the plaintiff's shop. Plaintiff then asked defendant to come to Court and given evidence of what he had heard the defendant say. He then left the shop before the defendant. Would swear that it was at half-past 7 o'clock that the plaintiff had told him to come to court, when he was in the plaintiff's shop

His Honor elicited from the above witness that it was at half-past 7 o'clock, at plaintiff's shop, that he had agreed to come to Court to give evidence, and not at 10 o'clock, at the house of the witness, as stated by plaintiff.

Luximan Rama, the defendant said he only returned a month ago from his native country, where he had been during the last year, and that he had never had any dealings whatever with the plaintiff, and had never bought anything of him.

His Hon.—Why has he brought this action then?

Defendant.—I do not know.

His Honor.—Plaintiff swears you paid him 56-8.

Defendant.—I swear I do not owe him any thing and never did.

His Honor.—Cannot you suggest any reason why he has brought this action?

Defendant.—I cannot tell.

His Honor.—You must surely have some idea.

Defendant.—I cannot imagine.

His Honor.—It is rather a strange thing that you can assign no reason why this action was brought against you.

Defendant.—I can assign no reason at all. I did not go to his shop at any time.

Cross-examined by plaintiff.—Did you not say to the bailiff, when he came to serve you with the summons, that the amount was small, and you had a larger claim against me?

Defendant.—Nothing of the sort; I was getting my boot-lock shod at the farrier's and said nothing to the bailiff.

Abdool Hakeem, the bailiff, being called, said he did not recognize the defendant, it was impossible to do so always, as persons of the native community were generally without clothes in the morning and when dressed were completely altered. Upon looking at the summons, he said he had served it, but did not remember having had any conversation with the defendant.

His Honor said upon this evidence, he should give a verdict for the defendant.

Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co. vs. John Middleton.

This was an action to recover the sum of sixty-one rupees and six annas, being the amount of the hire of a tent from the 15th December 1862 to the 16th March 1863, at Rs. 20 per month.

The bailiff said he had served the summons upon the defendant at the Imperial Hotel. He said when served he knew nothing about the matter.

Shaik Adam Assoobhoy, one of the partners of the firm, swore the amount was due, and the defendant had agreed to pay for the hire of the tent.

His Honor.—Who hired the tent.

Plaintiff.—Mr. Middleton, the defendant.

His Honor.—Why then was the bill made out to Messrs. Nicol and Co.

Plaintiff.—Defendant told me to send it there and it would be paid.

His Honor.—Then there will be a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Plaintiff.—Defendant leaves Bombay by the present mail.

His Honor.—Very well! I will grant immediate execution.

Annajee Dewjee vs. *Dhoondoo Luzamon.*

Plaintiff sought to recover the sum of three hundred and twenty-seven rupees, fourteen annas, being the amount of a promissory note given to him by the defendant on the 9th of July 1861 for two hundred and eighteen rupees, together with interest, one hundred and nine rupees fourteen annas.

His Honor asked the defendant if he admitted the debt.

Defendant said the money was due but he was unable to pay it. He was grown old, and neither had nor could get any employment, and if he even got it, he could not do it.

His Honor said that as he admitted the debt, he must find means of paying it.

Plaintiff said the defendant had two sons who were each earning ten rupees a month.

His Honor said, that might very likely be the case, but the sons could not be compelled to pay the father's debt.

Defendant said he would try to pay the debt of Rs. 327-14 but could not pay more then two rupees a month

Plaintiff said he would not take less than five rupees per month

Defendant said he could not pay more than two rupees.

His Honor asked the plaintiff what could be done.

The Plaintiff said the old man was the possessor of an oart (or piece of ground) which would pay the debt off at once.

His Honor.—Then I shall give you a verdict for five rupees a month.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—THREE WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, at Khandalla, in good situations, and with an ample supply of water in the immediate neighbourhood. Properties now on view. For particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, Hornby Row.

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CHESSON & WOODHALL.
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FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE STEAM BAKERY, including Engine Boiler, Patent Travelling Oven, Corn Mill, Flour Dressing Machine, Cutting Machine, with Patent Crank change of motion, Reversing Brake, Half Sack Mixing Machine, together with complete set of cutters for different sorts and sizes of biscuits. The whole with Shafting Pulleys, Bolts, Stores, &c.
This Steam Bakery has recently been received from England, and is ready for immediate fixing.
Apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE BADHURJEE, No. 30, Medow Street, Fort.

PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, FORCE and LIFT PUMPS, suitable for Irrigating purposes, or for pumping out Foundations, Trenches, &c.
Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.
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TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received a fresh Batch of good CIGARS, Manila size. They will be sold cheap to close the account.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer, of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessey's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).
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Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

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Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
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THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
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2 Do. do. do. 1849 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECTWINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACROS & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, superior	do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,,	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,,	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	at per doz.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,,	25
ST. GEORGES, Do.	do.	,,	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,,	20
Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,,	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—

Superior LISBON Wine (old.)		
Do. TINTO Wine (do.)		
Do. GINGER CORDIAL	}	In Cases.
Do. do.		
Do. BRANDY.		

Apply at the Office of C. MASCARENHAS & Co., Nesbit Row.

TENNENT'S BEER.—A fresh supply of this favorite brand has just arrived, and will be FOR SALE by the Stoops, at the godowns of the undersigned—

ALE in quarts	at Rs.	54	per dozen.
Do. in pints	,,	3	,,
PORTER in quarts	,,	4½	,,
Do. in pints	,,	2½	,,

20th July, 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case consisting	1 doz.	each.	
Moselle, do.	do.	1	,,
Sherry, do.	do.	3	,,
Claret, do.	do.	2	,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		½	,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3 doz.	each.	
Sherry, do.	do.	3	,,
Brandy, do.	do.	3	,,
Old Tom, do.	do.	1	,,
Whiskey, do.	do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

Business Announcements.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c. Travelling Baths with lid, lock, &c. &c.; the OXFORD HIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.
Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Tweedsas of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.
Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Coatings.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned Sun Topees, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.
Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

THE NUPTIAL MEDAL to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, cut in gold and silver by Pistrucci and Rosskell, Jewellers to the Royal Family, received by the last mail steamer by TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla).

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
ROSSELET & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, by *Duk, Clapshaw*, and *Page.*
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits
Swimming Belts;
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.
AN AUCTION SALE AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, FORT, BY ORDER OF THE PROPRIETORS, MESSRS. DADABHOY AND MANOCKJEE.

MESSRS. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to submit to SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY the 7th, and on TUESDAY the 8th September next, all the valuable and handsome Furniture, Glass, Porcelain, Plate, and Plated Ware, &c., at the Royal Hotel, Fort, by order of the Proprietors, Messrs. Dadabhoy and Manockjee. The same comprises Rich Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hot-water and Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, Epergne, Plated Tea Sets, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg frames, Salvers, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, a Box of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with Mother O'Pearl Handles, Silver Dessert Knives and Forks, a Set of Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c., and the Furniture, all best seasoned Black wood such as Sets of Dining, and Camp Tables, side Boards, Screens, Arm and Easy Chairs, Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps with and without Drops, Carved Circular Tables, Sofa, Conversation, half backed and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Pier Tables, Engravings in gilt and other Frames, Carpets, writing Table with drawers, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet-glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dispense Tables, and Cup-boards, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Coir Rugs,